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(54) Preservative composition for wet wipes.

57 There is disclosed a preservative composition for a wet wipe product comprising carboxylic acids and grapefruit seed extract.

third acid being a hydroxy acid to further acidify the lotion and add antimicrobial activity. Especially, preferred for this purpose are tartaric acid and lactic acid. Dicarboxylic acids having antimicrobial activity may also be included in the composition of the present invention. Succinic acid (butanediolc acid) and glutaric acid (pentanedioic acid), a natural component of many foods are suitable for use as acidulants in the composition of the present invention. Sorbic acid (2, 4-hexadenoic acid), a trans-trans unsaturated fatty acid, is only slightly soluble in water. It must be accompanied by other, more soluble acidulants to lower the pH of the lotion to a level at which the acids remain undissociated.

The carboxylic acids are preferably present in the aqueous lotion in the range of about 0.01 percent to about 2.0 percent by weight of the lotion. The grapefruit seed extract is present in the range of about 0.001 weight percent to about 1.0 weight percent by weight of the lotion. When the preservative composition consists essentially of natural carboxylic acids and grapefruit seed extract, it may be said to be "all natural".

The pH of the lotion is maintained low enough so that the carboxylic acids remain substantially undissociated. This is typically below about pH 3.5. As taught by Johnson et al, it has been found that such a low pH is relatively non-irritating to the skin.

The preservative composition of the present invention provides excellent preservative activity against various microorganisms, particularly the five pathogenic microorganisms identified in the U.S. Pharmacopela 28-day challenge test.

As previously mentioned, the selection of the functional components of the wet wipe lotion is well within the skill of one of ordinary skill in the art to which the present invention pertains. The primary growth medium for microorganisms is the cellulose in the fibrous web itself. However, certain ingredients such as skin moisturizers, particularly aloe vera, promote the growth of microorganisms. Accordingly, as will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill, the microbiological stability of the wet wipe product will be determined by the composition of the web and the lotion and the composition and strength of the preservative composition must be adjusted accordingly.

In order to be transported in commerce and sold, the wet wipe product is enclosed within a moisture impervious means of some kind. Typically, the enclosure means for the wet wipe product is a sealed package, such as a tub or canister, plastic envelope or foil packet of the type conventionally used in the art. The present invention is not limited to any particular enclosure means and any known in the art can be used.

The principles, features and advantages of the invention will be further understood upon consideration of the following specific examples.

Example 1

Sheets of a latex bonded cellulosic fibrous web having a basis weight of 64 g/m² were impregnated at the rate of 310% saturation or about 200 g/m² with a lotion consisting of the following ingredients:

	Salicylic Acid	0.2%
	Sorbic Acid	0.13%
	Citric Acid	0.2%
5	Grapefruit Seed Extract	0.075%
	Aloe Gel	0.5%
	Fragrance	0.1%

the balance of the lotion being deionized water.

10 The wet wipes were tested according to the U.S. Pharmacopeia procedure for the twenty-eight day challenge test to determine the preservative efficacy of the lotion against various microorganisms. The wet wipes were found to exceed the efficacy standards for the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) for the five pathogenic microorganisms identified in the test: Aspergillus niger, Candida albicans, Staphylococcus aureus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and Escherichia coli. Indeed the lotion of the present example killed the microorganisms (reduced the count to less than 10 colony forming units (cfu) per gram) in three days whereas the U.S. Pharmacopedia only requires that the bacteria be reduced 99.9% and the mold and yeast remain at or below initial inoculation levels by day 14.

20 In the present example, sorbic acid was included at a concentration near its limit of solubility in water (0.16g per 100 ml at 20°C) and was protected by a relatively low ratio of citric acid (2 to 1). That proportion would be satisfactory if the wipe were protected from oxygen until just prior to use, viz. if individually wrapped and sealed in a foil packet. However, the wipes of the present example were found to yellow when exposed to air for a few days. 25 By following the teachings of the present invention, this problem can be dealt with either by reducing the amount of sorbic acid and substituting another acid, or by eliminating sorbic acid entirely. In Example 2 which follows sorbic acid was entirely replaced by tartaric acid. However, if it were desired to include some sorbic and adequately protect it from oxidation while keeping the level of citric acid at a level which does not degrade the web, e.g. 0.2%, then using a 6 to 1 ratio, 0.033% sorbic could be included, the tartaric being reduced proportionately to 0.167%. The preservative composition of Example 2 represents the best mode for practicing the invention known to the inventor because it is entirely free of any concern about yellowing of the web, is very effective against microorganisms, is "all natural" and is non-toxic to humans.

Example 2

55 Sheets of a latex bonded cellulosic fibrous web having a basis weight of 64 g/m² were impregnated at the rate of 280% saturation or about 180 g/m² with a lotion consisting of the following ingredients:

Benzoic Acid	0.2%
Tartaric Acid	0.2%
Citric Acid	0.1%
Grapefruit Seed Extract	0.075%
Aloe	0.5%
Fragrance	0.1%

the balance of the lotion being deionized water.

The wet wipes were tested according to the U.S. Pharmacopeia procedure for the 28-day challenge test to determine the preservative efficacy of the lotion against various microorganisms. The wet wipes were found to exceed the efficacy standards for the MIC for the five pathogenic microorganisms.

It is apparent that other variations and modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. Accordingly, it should be understood that the forms of the present invention described and illustrative and not intended to limit the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

Claims

1. A preservative composition for a wet wipe product of the kind comprising an aqueous lotion-impregnated fibrous wipe enclosed in a moisture impervious package, characterised by comprising at least two carboxylic acids and grapefruit seed extract in an amount between 0.001 and 1.0% by weight of the aqueous lotion,

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the pH of said aqueous lotion being adjusted to keep said carboxylic acids undisassociated.

2. A composition as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that a carboxylic acid is an aromatic carboxylic acid.

3. A composition as claimed in claim 2, characterised in that the aromatic carboxylic acid is benzoic acid or salicylic acid.

4. A composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that a carboxylic acid is a hydroxy acid.

5. A composition as claimed in claim 4, characterised in that the hydroxy acid is selected from the group consisting of lactic, malic, tartaric and citric.

6. A composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the acids further comprise citric acid.

7. A composition as claimed in claim 2 or any claim when dependant thereon, characterised in that the acids further comprise tartaric and citric.

8. A composition as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6, characterised in that the acids are benzoic, tartaric and citric.

9. A composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the acids include citric and at least one other carboxylic acid.

10. A composition as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterised by consisting essentially of carboxylic acids and grapefruit seed extract.

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